

THE OCALA BANNER



Your flag and my flag, and how it flies today;  
In your land and my land and half the world away;  
Rose red and blood red its stripes forever gleam;  
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;  
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that gleam aright;  
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.

Yea, flag and my flag, and oh, how much it holds!  
Your land, and my land secure within its folds;  
Your heart and my heart beat quick at the sight;  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, the red and blue and white;  
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you;  
Glorified all else beside, the red and white and blue.

FRANK HARRIS, Editor.  
P. V. Leavengood, Business Manager.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903

Ex Mayor Woodward of Atlanta who is a candidate for re-election, has had another tumble off the water wagon. He is weak and easily tempted; otherwise he is a good man.

Work on Jacksonville's sky scraper has been temporarily stopped. Mrs. Taylor, who owns property adjoining, is afraid that the excavations will injure her property, and has gotten out a temporary injunction restraining any further progress of the work.

It has been discovered that the Outlook, with which President Roosevelt has made a contract, is controlled by James Stillman, who is closely associated with the Standard Oil group and E. H. Harriman, and New York is laughing at the president's predicament.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia has authoritatively declared that no engagement exists between his daughter, Miss Catharine Elkins, and the Duke de Abruzzi. We trust that the newspapers of the country will now let this couple rest.

Very few deer have been killed so far this season. It is said there are plenty of deer in the woods, and probably the lack of well trained dogs is one reason that so few have been killed. It is said there are more turkey and quail than there has been for several years.—New Smyrna Breeze.

The editor of the Madison Recorder quit his paper as soon as he embraced religion, and now John Collins, editor of the Tallahassee True Democrat follows his example. Soon as he embraces religion, he is quitting a secular newspaper incompatible with true religion.

The man who gives liberally reaps bountifully. This may not always be true of money, but it is of kind words and deeds. They multiply in the giving and bestow, brightening and helping the lives of others they cause a thousand benedictions to descend upon the head of the giver.—Sumterville Times.

That distribution of federal patronage will not take place as mapped out by the powers that temporarily be. The boys will have to wait four years, at least, before stepping up to the democratic national pie counter. Alas! for the great hopes and expectations of some to be thus so ruthlessly blasted. But such is politics.—Lake City Index.

Charles J. Magness, who was arrested in Louisville as a deserter shortly after he had married Miss Ada Gorman, has been tried by court martial. Magness admitted having overstayed his leave of absence, and his lawyers contended he was not guilty of desertion. The finding of the court will be sealed and sent to the secretary of the navy.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland has very nearly gone broke, owing to having endorsed paper for his brother, who recently failed in business. He has been compelled to give up his Euclid avenue home and occupy a smaller house, but he says he will continue to carry on the war for a three cent street railway fare in Cleveland.

Evangelist Culpepper has a way of converting Middle Florida editors which other evangelists seem to have failed to catch on to. He has lured two editors at Madison and one at Tallahassee. Evangelist Culpepper must have a peculiar plan of his own in capturing those who are so hard to induce into the Lord's vineyard, but while the lamp holds out to burn, etc.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS

The London Spectator contributes the following article to the question, "What Shall We Do With Our Ex-Presidents?"

"We cannot feel reconciled to a system under which the president is merged in the publicist. Our first objection is that the necessity to seek a means of livelihood may work very hardly in some cases.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of limitless versatility. He could have made his living in a dozen different spheres, from cow-punching to the management of a university. But every ex-president may not be so happily situated. We can imagine the great first citizen to be a man with a real genius for politics who would be hard put to earn a living.

"We would not for a moment suggest that Mr. Roosevelt would not make a brilliant journalist. His many books and messages show that he has the mastery over the written as well as the spoken word. But the main appeal of his articles will be that they are signed by an ex-president, by one who even in retirement remains by far the greatest figure in America.

"Mr. Taft is the inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, but he cannot be its spokesman. While we have Mr. Roosevelt writing weekly in the columns of the Outlook the whole situation will be very delicate. One of the two political centers of gravity will be in the press, and the Fourth Estate will acquire a dominant place in the political organism.

"The fact is that Mr. Roosevelt is too big a man to be a journalist, a lawyer or any sort of private person. His influence will be illegitimate, because it will not be based on private capacity, but on public antecedents in politics. Mr. Roosevelt is too masterful a figure to make the role of a free lance either safe or profitable.

"The final objection is that American, in relegating her ex-presidents to the ranks is losing a great asset.

"One who has served two terms has had political training far more useful than any to be met with in congress or the senate. He is a true expert in statesmanship, and as such should be kept always on call.

"It surely is the height of folly to drive such men out of politics altogether, or if they retain political interests to force them into journalism for an outlet. Let the state retain their services by placing them on half pay. Then they will always be available for arbitrations, home or foreign, special commissions, confidential inquiries or any other delicate, responsible non-party work, which the executive may desire to entrust to a man of special authority and experience."

DID CATHOLICS ELECT HIM?

Several Florida newspapers, including the Bartow Record, DePueville Breeze and Jasper News, assert that Mr. Taft owes his election to the support given him by members of the Roman Catholic church, and they sustain the assertions with some apparently good reasons. Their argument is that the Pope and other dignitaries of the church, feeling grateful for the fair and very liberal settlement made by Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft for the church property in the Philippines, gave their members in this country to understand that they should show their appreciation by voting for Mr. Taft.

Accordingly to the astonishment of the whole country, New York City, heretofore a democratic Gibraltar, gave Mr. Taft a majority, as did also Baltimore, Cincinnati and other large cities in which the Roman Catholic element predominates.

Admitting all this to be true, it is not to the discredit of Mr. Taft nor of those Romanists who voted for him. We happen to remember that these same church people contributed as much, and that righteously, to the election of Mr. Cleveland, because Dr. Barchard, who supported Mr. Blaine, classed them with "rum and rebellion." Their resentment in the one case was commendable, their gratitude in the other is equally so.—Punta Gorda Herald.

One of the first official acts of Governor Gilchrist should be to displace every one of the "perniciously active" inspectors of convict camps, etc., who spent their time traveling over the state in the interest of the administration candidate prior to the primary. "To the victors belong the spoils," general.—Gainesville Sun.

This paper hopes that General Gilchrist will take a higher view of the duties of his office than is indicated in the above item. If a man has made a good official he ought to be retained in office; if a bad one, he ought to be instantly removed. To remove a man from office because he favored the nomination of someone else for governor, is to begin on a very low plane. It is not the way to bury factionalism and cement party unity. It is peanut politics of a very small variety.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CARMACK

It is impossible for me to write much. My heart is broken. Senator Carmack's death overwhelmed me. He was by all odds the greatest Tennessean that has appeared in public life this generation. As a senator he commanded the admiration of the nation. In his whole career there is not the slightest trace or stain of dishonor. No dirty dollar ever touched his fingers. He came out of the senate poor, and his friends knew it and were proud of it. He never engaged in bargain and intrigue; he never compromised principle for preferment; he never turned aside one hair's breadth from the straight path of truth and courage. Defeat did not break his spirit nor sour his temper. When Tennessee turned her back on him, the noblest of her sons, he kept his head erect and moved right onward. The evil forces that were banded against him did not dismay him; the slanders that were circulated to ruin him utterly failed to alter or modify the inflexibility of his purpose. Much as I loved him living, and unspeakable as is my grief over his death, I should rather see him wrapped in his shroud than to have him alive again and enjoying place and prominence at the expense of bartered manhood. Being dead, he yet speaketh. Human as he was, compassed with customary infirmities as he was, he yet had a heart as warm as a summer sea and a transparent simplicity of nature like that of a child. O, my dear, dear friend! Shall I ever look upon his like again?—Bishop E. E. Hoss, in the Nashville Tennessean.

Senator Carmack has the death of a martyr to the cause of civic righteousness and public sobriety, but his cause is not dead. Tennessee will rise in her majestic strength and with ten thousand scourging thongs drive from her borders her social enemies who have brought about the lamented death of her most gifted and gallant son. The prohibitionist is dead; but prohibition, the choicest flower in our public life, will spring from his grave to give fragrance and beauty to this fair state of the south. Gone is the great man, but forever will remain his great manhood. Editor, congressman, senator, statesman, Christian, live on in the hearts of thy countrymen! And may thy eternity ring with the praises of those who have entered into thy labors, and who will live in the pure atmosphere made possible by thy sacrifice! May heaven comfort thy lonely widow and bring to a noble manhood thy fatherless son!—Nashville Christian Advocate.

CHINA'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

The announcement that China has determined to send to this country and constantly maintain here 400 students is the greatest of its kind since the publication of the will of Cecil Rhodes. The manner of their coming is one in which Americans may well take pride.

The United States government reluctantly took part in the march of the allies upon Peking during the Boxer troubles; with greater reluctance, not to embarrass unanimous action by discord, it put in, like the other nations, an indemnity bill swollen by ridiculous and ill-founded claims and charges. But afterwards, while other nations held to their indemnities apparently as a means of retaining a political and financial grip on the country and even a say in its system of taxation, congress, to its honor and ours, voted to return the greater part of the indemnity.

The official students are to come in recognition of that act of justice. Returning with American ideas, experience and education to a land whose veneration for knowledge is traditional, and which is now by the death of both the emperor and dowager empress on the eve of a great change, their influence upon the future of their country and upon its friendly relations with our own should be almost incalculably great.—World.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGHT YOUNG MAN

Not only is the Times-Union one of the strongest newspapers, editorially, in the south, under the able management of Editor-in-Chief Willis M. Ball and his efficient staff, but the local news department has been brought up to date under the management of that bright young journalist, J. Ira Gore. The editor of the Sun was a member of the Gore household when Ira first saw the light of day, and has watched his career with much interest. Young Gore was reared in a printing office and has a scent for news equal to that of a well-bred pointer for quail. He gives the news as he finds it, without "spreading" or drawing upon his imagination for what really does not occur, and the Times-Union is to be congratulated upon having such a man in charge of its local news department.—Gainesville Sun.

THE RETURNS CANVASSED

The Democratic Vote Practically Solid—Vote on Amendments Close, But All Were Defeated

A Tallahassee special says that the returns for the general election have been received there from all counties of the state, and tabulated. A large of the constitutional amendments were defeated by a very close vote, only a few hundred being the majority against the amendments in each instance.

The following is the vote for all state offices and the amendments:

For Governor—John M. Cheney, republican, 6453; Albert W. Gilchrist, democrat, 33,036; A. J. Pettigrew, socialist, 2427.

For Comptroller—J. D. Skipper, republican, 5618; A. C. Croon, democrat, 30,293; C. Meitin, socialist, 1977.

For Secretary of State—John F. Horr, republican, 5672; H. Clay Crawford, democrat, 30,445; A. C. Sill, socialist, 2183.

For Attorney General—Fred C. Cumberly, republican, 5817; Park M. Trammell, democrat, 28,961.

For Treasurer—L. E. Webster, republican, 5509; W. V. Knott, democrat, 26,915; A. B. Kimball, socialist, 3528.

For Commissioner of Agriculture—J. F. Stunkel, republican, 4951; B. E. McLin, democrat, 26,161; Charles F. Schneider, socialist, 2620.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—George W. Holmes, republican, 5826; William M. Holloway, democrat, 28,338; Mrs. S. F. J. Linn, socialist, 2952.

For Justices Supreme Court—William A. Hoeker, democrat, 24,445; Thomas M. Shackleford, democrat, 28,192; B. Bly, republican, 5252; Fred W. Marsh, republican, 5690.

For Railroad Commissioner—S. W. Rowley, republican, 4731; Royal C. Dunn, democrat, 28,113; J. Clark Beach, socialist, 2980.

Constitutional Amendments—Against section 37, article 5, 6859; for amendment section 35, article 5, 6125; against section 16, article 12, 7449; for amendment section 16, article 12, 6947; against section 9, article 5, 7449; for amendment section 9, article 5, 6813.

For Representative in Congress—Second Congressional district, W. R. O'Neal, republican, 2552; Frank Clark, democrat, 10,726; A. N. Jackson, socialist, 892. Third Congressional District, William H. Northrup, republican, 1172; Danville H. Mays, democrat, 9314; C. N. Woods, socialist, 402. First district not yet tabulated.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTORS

Here is a list of the largest contributors to the republican campaign fund:

Charles P. Taft, \$100,000; J. P. Morgan, \$25,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$25,000; William Nelson Cromwell, \$25,000; Whitelaw Reid, \$25,000; D. O. Mills, \$5000; Adolphus Busch, \$5000; R. C. Kerens, \$5000; W. C. Dickey, \$5000; William Barrett Ridgely, \$1200; President Roosevelt, \$1000; Frank B. Kellogg, \$1000; C. A. Severance, \$1000; E. N. Saunders, \$1000; Thomas F. Cole, \$1000; Edward R. Stettinius, \$1000; N. W. Harris, \$1000; H. J. Cochran, \$1000; C. R. Crane, \$1000; Samuel Insull, \$1000; John C. Wharton, \$1000; Charles P. Bryan, \$1000; Robt. T. Lincoln, \$1000; W. H. Bartlet, \$1000; James A. Patten, \$1000; F. P. Frazier, \$1000; John G. Shedd, \$1000; Joy Morton, \$1000; F. A. W. Kieckhefer, \$1000.

ALL FOR LIGHT

One of the representatives-elect from Marion county wants to know how taxation can be reduced. That's easy. Cut out those extravagant appropriations the legislature has been in the habit of making each session. There's \$38,000 spent for so-called state fairs that could be dispensed with, and a number of minor state offices that should be cut out. Each session of the legislature could be conducted economically, and we believe that the administrative department could be conducted as successfully with thousands of dollars less expense. Each branch of the last legislature tried to see which could get up the most appropriation bills; in fact, the state's money was to be had for everything for the asking.—White Springs Herald.

Fifteen national banks in Oklahoma have surrendered their charters, it is said, and have taken out new ones as state banks since the comptroller of the currency has ruled that national banks cannot take advantage of the depositors' guarantee law. Individual deposits in Oklahoma national banks have fallen off more than \$2,000,000 since the first of last May. It is asserted. Some twenty odd new state banks were organized in that state between July 15 and the end of September. This information is interesting in view of the movement likely to be started in the legislature at its next meeting to adopt a law similar to that of Oklahoma. It is as well to remember, however, that the system has not been in use long enough yet to develop any defects it may have.—Times-Union.

WANTS THE AMENDMENTS RE-SUBMITTED

At a recent meeting of the Hillsborough Bar Association resolutions were adopted asking for an increase in the salaries of United States judges, the cutting down of circuits and a re-submission to the voters of Florida certain of the amendments that were defeated.

Following are the latter resolutions:

"Be it resolved by the Hillsborough County Bar Association:

"That we very much regret the failure of the constitutional amendment at the regular election, with reference to the salary of the judges and the number of circuits, and believe that the failure was caused by the lack of proper work and co-operation among members of the bar in the various counties of the state.

"Resolved, further, That we will request the representatives in the legislature from this county to introduce legislation looking to a re-submission of these questions to the people, and we pledge ourselves to use every effort to have the co-operation of members of the bar in every county of the state, and to procure this co-operation through the organized bar associations wherever they exist.

"Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this organization, that the members of the bar throughout the state, and especially in Hillsborough county, become members of the state bar association, and that through the state bar association members of the bar throughout the state may be enabled to co-operate in all matters of legislation touching the judiciary, matters of pleading, practice, etc., in the future."

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE WORLD

As few people have an idea of the human beings living and the division of them I ask that the following from Perry Zeller, director of the statistical bureau of Stuttgart, Germany, be published. It has just been compiled. It is a religious census of the world in which he computes the number of human beings living as 1,544,510,000, of which number more than one-third, or 531,940,000 are Christians, 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, 19,860,000 are Jews. The remainder, who comprise about one-half of the total population of the world, are placed under a general head, and include 260,000,000 Confucians, 314,000,000 Brahmins and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of less numbers.

As these figures work out, of every thousand of the earth's inhabitants 346 are Christians, 114 are Mohammedans, 7 are Israelites and 533 are of other religions.

This statement should be preserved by those persons who are interested in such information, and I believe may be, especially our church people.—One Who Seeks Light in Jacksonville Metropolis.

The above is somewhat misleading. Those denominated Christians in the above census are only nominally so, and this perhaps is true also of the Jews, Mohammedans and other faiths mentioned, though not to the same extent.

A Jew is a Jew by virtue of having been born a Jew, and this is largely true of the Mohammedan, but a Christian must not only have been born a Christian but must have a conversion, or second birth, before he can be counted a member of the fold.

It is to those outside the fold that we are indebted for so many denominations and so much preaching.

"I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

If it were not for the sinners we had not Christ.

"OH, SEE WHO'S HERE!"

Everybody knows, about, New York's Hippodrome—the biggest show house in the world and the biggest show in the world. And now they've got a circus at the Hippodrome. A real live circus under a great big tent on the great big stage, and Manuel Klein, the leader of the Hippodrome's great big orchestra, has written a regular circus day song, entitled, "When the Circus Comes to Town," which the several hundred people on the stage sing. This great song, words and music complete, will be given free with next Sunday's World by arrangement with M. Witmark & Sons, publishers.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Yes, Frank Clark is right. It may not be a tenet of the democratic party, but as long as it is the policy of the government to give protection, we are very foolish if we fail to take our dividends when they are offered us.

Congressman Clark is not now in a democratic convention. He is a representative in congress, where he is only a hired servant of the people of his congressional district.

It is not always theories that send a man to congress. He's got to have votes to "get there."—Jacksonville Floridian.

"THE LAWLESS SOUTH"

To the Ocala Banner:  
The writer has suspected for some time, but only recently became thoroughly convinced, after investigating, that there occupies the editorial chair of one of New York's dailies a very peculiar specimen of the genus human. I have been in correspondence with others who were interested in the same specimen. They, being here, and hence where they could give the editor a closer study, have been kind enough to pass on to me the results of their investigations, and the logical conclusions reached. It may be that a few of your readers will be interested, from a scientific point of view, in this matter, and for this reason I have decided to communicate with you through your pages.

The study of the specimen in question began immediately upon his commencement of the editorial chair. His advent being marked by an extremely bitter editorial in his paper on the south. During the period covering the study of this interesting genus many theories as to its evolution have been advanced. The first, and that most tenaciously held by many, was that the scientists and magicians had contrived to preserve a member of the Inquisition in order that the type of man then living might be compared with the modern man; others advanced the theory that the editor had so worshipped Garrison that he had become like him, and supported their contention with the fact that there were other editors so nearly like him as to make it difficult to isolate the New York editor. Finally came those, who out of charity, seem to me to have advanced the most plausible theory, claim that the editor, as well as others in the work of the same type, are kept almost immovably sealed in a narrow circle, the only news allowed to trickle into them being that of the vilest crimes in the south and bloodiest deeds in the north.

I encountered the first school until I encountered a supporter of the last named theory, and then I became convinced that the last named was probably the correct one. He argued that neither this editor nor any of the same type ever spoke or wrote of "the lawless north," or used such phrases as "their sins are being visited upon them" when speaking of northern crimes; hence, he had never heard that Thaw shot a defenseless man in a New York cafe, or that an army man, aided by his brother-in-law, shot a defenseless yachtman at dock in New York, or that there had ever been any "violent crimes in that city or any riots and race wars and lynchings in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He even said that this editor did not know that many of the directors of the paper he was editing violated the federal laws at will, provided they contributed liberally to the campaign fund of the party controlling that paper. "For," said he, "an editor of a great daily newspaper must be a broad, catholic man, uncontrolled by prejudice, impartial, and a man who does not gloat over a crime in any portion of his country because it offends him an occasion to read a lesson to a people he hates." On a other theory, my new acquaintance argued, can you account for such phrases as "the lawless south?"

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not writing you of this because I think either you or any of your readers really care about the venom of this type of northern editor, but because some may be interested in this Thaward of the reconstruction days. I am glad to say that I do not believe such views as this type of northern editor express prevail at the north. They are not all Pharisees, thanking God that they are not like publicans, or are all of us southerners publicans, but our chief sin is we are not as publicans—hence we are "the lawless south."

LAKE WEIR W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of the Union was held at the Weirside church on Thursday afternoon, November 19th. President Jones presided.

The subject of the meeting was "Sunday School Work," led by Mrs. J. F. Sigmon, superintendent of the Sunday school department.

Mrs. A. M. Reed read a very interesting paper on "Temperance Sunday and How to Observe It."

She was followed by Mrs. Henry Rast on "Facts on Temperance Sunday," and by Miss Margaret Snook, on "Getting Up an Entertainment."

President Jones appointed the following committee on visiting strangers and the sick: Mrs. J. F. Sigmon, Mrs. P. M. Oleson and Miss L. McElhan.

Mrs. Allen Cameron was elected chairman of social committee.

A report of the recent state convention in Ocala was made by Mrs. Upham.

One more new member was welcomed, Mrs. John Tibbitts.  
MRS. E. S. UPHAM,  
Press Correspondent.